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WEEKLY PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

VOL. XVI NO. 31.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

PATERSON I. W. W.

IN GREAT MASS MEETING ENDORSES CONVENTION.

Daniel De Leon, Late Delegate from New York, Reviews Giant Strides Made by Revolutionary Working Class Delegates Assembled in Brand's Hall—Only Thirteen Years Since Powderly, but the Progress Is That of Thirteen Hundred.

PATERSON, N. J., October 17.—An attentive and earnest audience of wage workers, men and women, filled Helvetia Hall last night at the meeting called to ratify the work done by the second annual convention of the I. W. W.

Ulrich Frueh, who was a delegate from the silk workers to the convention, acted as chairman, and introduced Daniel De Leon of New York, the speaker of the evening. De Leon said in part:

"While I might have preferred to wait for the dust of the great battle that took place at Chicago to have settled before speaking upon that event, still at your invitation, I have come, and I can say that even to-day the result of what the Chicago convention accomplished is becoming clearer."

The I. W. W. convention held in Chicago from September 17 to October 2 was a most memorable event; it marks a date in the history of the Labor Movement in America. Last year we realized that we had formed something that would leave its mark in history. The organization launched last year could not choose but draw the hostility of all the forces in the land that are opposed to working class emancipation. That opposition was expected, nay it was there in the first convention, to prevent organization if possible. The enemy was keener than we had any idea of, and that enemy clearly perceived what the I. W. W. was organized for. Those allied enemies, failing to prevent organization, then started in to do their best to cripple it, to discourage it. Our enemies failed to cripple the organization, then they concentrated their efforts for an assault on the second annual convention. They tried to prevent the convention being held, and when the convention was held they hung on, hoping against hope that they might prevail; routed in the convention they restored to hired and armed thugs, but the deathless principle of the preamble prevailed."

De Leon then summed up the class-conscious principles of the I. W. W. and set forth its united form of organization, contrasting them with the lack of working class principles of pure and simple unionism and its dividing-of-the-workers form of organization. The speaker showed that the capitalists realized that the I. W. W. was a challenge to all the powers of reaction and to capitalism an imminent danger.

They recognized that here was no "beautiful" pure and simple union with which they could enter into Civic Federation wedlock.

Continuing De Leon said that in this country in the Labor Movement there are two widespread superstitions, one with regard to the economic, and the other to the political weapon of Labor. The political superstition was natural enough in Europe, where the working class movement has to finish up what the capitalist revolution had left unfinished. In the course of civilization we start modern history with the feudal system, in which the feudal lord owned the land and the people too, and in transferring land the people went with it. His wealth and power being based upon land the feudal lord prohibited any development that would weaken his position and power. Production and commerce were hampered but the bourgeoisie, the dwellers in burghs, gathered funds, carried on production and exchange, developed manufacture and finally the overthrow of feudalism took place. But in Europe it was not a complete overthrow; there were compromises, so that the result was feudal-capitalism and capitalist-feudalism. Consequently the Socialist Movement there finds its nose butted against the boulders that feudalism left in the way.

In the United States, which was then under British feudal rule, the feudal system went by the board and no where else did this happen.

In illustrating the point that feudal

powers still remain in Europe, the speaker took Germany as the most important country, and cited that the Reichstag may be Socialist but the Emperor can dissolve it. The Emperor can throw his sword into the scale and outweigh the constitutional rights of the people. Other vestiges of the feudal system were explained. The speaker pointed out that the European labor movement must first remove these vestiges. Political action was and is a rational affair there under such circumstances. In the United States the capitalists are in full power and the clear cut political labor movement realizes that to depend upon political action alone is to put their trust in what would be but a flash in the pan, as the minions of the capitalists count the votes. Hearst, declared the speaker, was overwhelmingly elected and as overwhelmingly counted out. After the matter got to the Court of Appeals, the recount of ONE box was ordered. The box was opened, the recount showed 50 Hearst ballots credited to McClellan. The government slammed down the lid and sat on the box. In the United States no further revolutionary act is possible with a ballot counted by the capitalist class.

The box was then taken hold of by the carpenters, the other crafts remain at work. In order to be organized, all the building workers should be in one organization—the building trades. Then the plumber, the plasterer, the bricklayer, etc., would not and could not be indifferent to the grievances of the carpenter. As it is under craft unionism the workers are palsied, and strike after strike fails. The speaker told of the peculiar development that had gone on in the cooper's trade. How the cooper at one time made the whole barrel and the cooper's union filled the shop. Since then under capitalist development half a dozen cooper crafts have sprung up with half a dozen craft unions and consequent division in the shop—each craft union going it alone.

The I. W. W. set its face against these economic and political superstitions. It says the workers must be united on the political field, AS WELL as on the economic—on the economic until a wrong against one member of the working class is a wrong felt by the whole class;—on the political, until capitalist domination of workingmen's thoughts is destroyed.

Not only did the capitalist class see danger in the I. W. W. but the whole brood of labor lieutenants saw their finish as well. The high priced presidents, secretaries, walking delegates and other beneficiaries of pure and simple craft unionism saw themselves down and out upon the unification of the working class, and so did the pure and simple political Socialists. This later element does not realize that in America the revolution cannot be accomplished by the ballot alone. They imagine that if they can get the vote, that capitalist election inspectors will count it honestly, and that they with perhaps no more than a sigh, capitalism will step out. Fatuous as that element is, to tackle its false principle hurts its feelings, and the utterance of the I. W. W. that without industrial organization behind it the ballot is worthless, set them fluttering and they have done their best to knock the I. W. W. These various elements of opposition failed at the first convention. They put their heads together only to have them knocked together again at the second convention.

In 1906 officers were elected by whom it was trusted the work would be carried on. And while so many of them proved unfaithful, this year's convention was most cheering for it proved that although in bad hands, the great principle of the I. W. W. was too powerful to be killed, and it lived to confound the crooks and down them.

The conspirators had allowed John Mitchell through E. R. Smith of the Joliet Republican Printing Company, who dominated the old G. E. B., to revoke the credentials of Philip Veal because Veal in the coal mining dis-

order more literature to be sent to Elmira for Scannell and myself to dispose of, and anticipate a big meeting in the Jamestown City Hall."

Speaking of the kind regard exhibited toward him by his co-workers, Jackson said:

"This bit of trust placed in me by the Socialist Labor Party, has been a means of enriching myself with what I sorely needed—experience. Experience, not only in the movement itself, but of those engaged in it. Green and unripe, I fully appreciate the expressions of encouragement and assistance so nicely given by all."

Jackson makes a good impression. Let us hope that his experience will leave him unflattered and unspoiled.

KATZ AND BROOKS.

Continue Good Work in Spite of Unfavorable Weather.

Syracuse, N. Y., October 21.—Rudolph Katz and myself reached Buffalo from Dunkirk on the afternoon of Thursday, October 11, and found that city wrapped in a blanket of snow.

That evening we were present at the organization of the Jewish S. L. P. Club at the Socialist Labor Party's headquarters. R. Katz spoke in German, and his remarks were highly appreciated.

This club is composed of bright young Jewish working men and women and they have a good grasp of working class economics.

The following three days were spent in distributing literature and in soliciting for subs; good work in both lines being accomplished. Sunday afternoon we listened to an interesting talk by Leander Armstrong, on Issues of the Present Campaign. R. Katz followed with a general resume of our tour up to date.

Monday noon found us in Niagara Falls where we were assisted by Harry Kellar. Kellar is a thorough-going energetic S. L. P. worker; and we found traces of his activity wherever we went in that city. We held a street meeting on the night of our arrival, with indifferent results, the evening was cold; and very few working men on the streets. Two subs were secured and two pamphlets sold.

We learned while in Niagara Falls that Local 114, International Cigar Workers' Union of Jackson, Ill., had made motion to join the Industrial Workers of the World; and that the Local of Cigarmakers at Niagara Falls would endorse this motion.

We next visited Lockport. While distributing literature throughout the paper mills, the most important industry in this city, we were told that "at the glass works the men were all Socialists." On visiting the glass works we found this partly true, that nearly all (about 50 in number) had become in some degree inoculated with socialist principles. We talked with three of the clearest and found them well informed on the abstract theories of Socialism but only partly on the economic organization. R. Katz explained this question in his convincing manner, and we believe from the interest shown, with good results. At least we left Lockport with the idea that we had reached the true revolutionary element of the S. P. These three men subscribed for The Weekly People.

On putting up our subscription lists we found we had secured 19 subscriptions to The Weekly People, during the week; good results considering all conditions.

We reached Syracuse Friday, October 19, in a heavy rain storm, which continued far into the night.

Saturday being fair we distributed a large amount of literature and got two subs. In the evening we held a large meeting on the Packet Dock, Chas. H. Corrigan and Rudolph Katz speaking. A number of pamphlets were sold.

Samuel L. Brooks.

S. L. P. IN OLD PLACE

On Official Ballot—Dismal Prophets Upset Once More.

Albany, N. Y., October 18.—The Socialist Labor Party will appear in the fifth column of the official ballot; that is, it will appear in the identical place it occupied in the last State election.

Those who predicted in 1904 that the Socialist Labor Party would never again appear on the official ballot, will have to revise their prophecies.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Thomas Maher, Secretary.

ATTENTION! JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Thomas H. Jackson, candidate for Governor of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak at the City Hall on SUNDAY, October 28, 3 p. m. Admission free.

THEIR TEETH IN EACH OTHER'S CALVES.

Hearst and Hughes, the Democratic and the Republican standard-bearers in this State, have their teeth firmly fastened in each others' calves.

Hughes, addressing the workingmen of Buffalo, referred to the swelling indignation of the Working Class as "loose talk," whereupon Hearst justly fastens his teeth in the calves of the Republican upholder of the reign of capitalist terror and capitalist debauchery.

The man who can refer to the indictment, drawn by the Working Class against the idle Capitalist Class, as "loose talk";—the man who can dare dub "loose talk" the charge that wages are going down, prices going up, adulteration of goods spreading, capitalist recklessness with the lives of the workers increasing inhumanly, capitalist defiance of law, capitalist debauchery of the family;—the man who has the effrontery glibly to slide over these acts of felony, and Pecksniffianly to brush them aside as "loose talk";—such a man stands self-condemned a social felon, a winker-at and upholder of felony;—such a man approves himself to be possessed of a heart that is petrified and a brain that is putrified;—such a man deserves only to be spewed out by civilized society; his aspirations to be the head of the Empire State deserve to be snuffed under an avalanche of indignant voters too deep for the hand of resurrection to fathom.

De Leon then took hold of the "union" superstition, showing that while the A. F. of L. claimed to have two million organized they were not organized, for the reason that there is no cohesion among them. Take the building. The carpenters are organized as carpenters, when they have a grievance they go out as carpenters, the other crafts remain at work. In order to be organized, all the building workers should be in one organization—the building trades. Then the plumber, the plasterer, the bricklayer, etc., would not and could not be indifferent to the grievances of the carpenter. As it is under craft unionism the workers are palsied, and strike after strike fails. The speaker told of the peculiar development that had gone on in the cooper's trade. How the cooper at one time made the whole barrel and the cooper's union filled the shop. Since then under capitalist development half a dozen cooper crafts have sprung up with half a dozen craft unions and consequent division in the shop—each craft union going it alone.

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AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

CHAPTER V. CONTINUED.

(Continued from last week.)

GREATEST OF TRUSTS SUBSTANTIATES ECONOMIC ORIGIN THEORY.

The greatest of modern trusts is the United States Steel Corporation. In its development we have a further substantiation of the argument regarding the competitive origin of the trust; also a history of the development of the trust from its very inception. The main constituent of the United States Steel Corporation is the Carnegie Steel Company. This company began in 1865—during the Civil War—as the Union Mills Company. Formed of the Kloman, Phipps, Carnegie co-partnership bearing that name, and the Cyclops Iron Co.—a rival concern—the Union Mills Co. was both a type of the industrial transition of the time and a forerunner of modern consolidation. The Union Mills Co., with its half-million of capital evolved into the Carnegie Steel Co., with its half-billion purchase price, paid by the U. S. Steel Corporation. The history of the Carnegie Steel Co. is the history of one consolidation after another, forced by bankruptcy, invention and competition, fostered by governmental and railroad protection and patronage, at first; and deliberately entered into later on, when the tendencies and the principles underlying consolidation had forced themselves upon the men in control of the company. This did not occur, despite the wonderful intuition and foresight generally accredited to the capitalist class until the decade 1890-1900. Furnaces, rolling mills, finishing mills, bridge, trolley, ore, coke, coal, lake transportation, railroad, gas, bank, land, building, and other corporations, many of them giant consolidations themselves, were gobbled up and welded into the half-billion dollar corporation. Finally, as if to cap the climax, this colossal consolidation is itself swallowed up in the same manner and owing to the same causes. By threatening the competitive destruction of ten other iron and steel corporations, which, like itself, enjoyed governmental and railroad protection and patronage, and were the consolidations of equally multifarious companies, the Carnegie Steel Company compelled the formation of the greatest of trusts—that consolidation of consolidations—the one-and-a-half-billion dollar United States Steel Corporation, commonly called the steel trust. It was a question of combine or be ruined; and the Wall Street financiers, headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, who held the stocks and bonds of the eleven steel and iron corporations, decided, in view of the great panic that might follow a ruinous competitive war, that it was better, despite "the beneficial outworkings of competition," to feast upon the more substantial returns of combination. The results have since demonstrated the enforced wisdom of throwing orthodox economics to the winds; and applying those of industrial evolution instead. As Marx says, each stage of production produces its own laws.

DEPARTMENTIZED INDUSTRY AND THE HIGH FINANCERS.

The Steel Trust (and when we say the steel trust, we practically say all the trusts), has carried the principle of consolidation into every branch of production and distribution necessary to its success; from the supply of the raw material to the delivery and erection of the finished product. These branches are organized into highly centralized departments, each under the control of executive and technical staffs, recruited from the technical schools of the world and the rank and file of the workers. In these branches, the economics of closely ramified industry, combined with the scientific

division and manipulation of labor and material, and the continuous invention of new and improved mechanical aids, have attained great perfection, as is evidenced in the every-decreasing cost of production and the ever-increasing output. Below the executive and technical staffs are the 168,000 employees of every degree of mental and manual skill; and over-all is the board of directors. The board of directors take no part in the direct production of wealth, but leave all the functions of superintendence, invention and execution to the workers of all grades below, being even dependent for guidance and their ability to act as directors upon the expert reports of the latter. The board of directors of the steel trust (and of all the modern trusts) constitute that peculiar product of modern industrial life, the high financiers, who, unlike the early capitalists, perform no direct labor in corporations, but view all industries from the standpoint of profit, leaving their actual operation to the highly trained and highly organized subordinates, who are developed by industrial evolution and hired at wages determined by the supply and demand of labor. The trust movement has thus come to be a financial movement led by financiers, whose source of power is the wealth stolen from the workers who make the actual operation of the trust possible. The high financiers controlling this movement are, consequently, parasitic; and, through their enormous wealth and power, combined with their corrupting and degenerating tendencies, constitute a menace to civilized society; of which the press daily produces abundant evidence.

FROM TRUSTIFICATION TO INTEGRALIZATION—THE RESULTS.

From trustification to integralization, is an easy step; in fact, the one originates in the other. The trustified capitalists are compelled by the stupendous size of their capital to buttress it up on all sides, from destructive attack; the more stupendous the size, the more keen the necessity for the buttressing, for the more vicious is the attack likely to be, as may be observed in the struggle for the control of the big insurance companies. Just as the corporation, acting in accordance with the necessities of industrial evolution, amalgamated small capitals, and the trust, in turn, amalgamated large corporations, so does integralization amalgamate the mammoth trusts. It is the latest stage in the evolution of capitalist exploitation; the acme of the capitalist robbery of social labor. Through integralization, the trusts are mutually owned, aided and directed. For instance, the Steel trust owns stock in and does its transatlantic shipping via the Shipping trust, and is well represented on its board of directors. So also, the banks and insurance companies own stocks in the trusts, and act as their repositories and financial backers, with representation on their boards of directors, and vice versa. To conceive of integralization at its fullest development, glance at the first board of directors of the Steel Trust. It consisted of Rockefeller, Field, Gary, Moore, Frick, Cory, Peabody, Steele, Weidner, Jas. H. Reid, Edensborn, Morgan, Rogers, Perkins, Ream, Griscom, Daniel G. Reid, Rockefeller, Jr., Clifford, Bacon, Thayer, Gayley, Schwab and Converse. These twenty-four men represented 200 other corporations, and about one-tenth of the then estimated wealth of the country. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, in the spring of 1906, showed that ninety-two capitalists held 1439 directorships. John Moody, in his exhaustive and authoritative work, "The Truth About Trusts," after showing that there are 400 trusts in this country, controlling one-fifth of its wealth and that the most important—the strategic portion—such as the natural resources, railroads, basic industries, banks, etc.—concludes that a score of men practically control these twenty billions; in brief, they are the country's overlords and supermen. Thus does capitalist integralization, result in the domination of a few, and the dependence of the many.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION?

Let us pause to ask what is the object of all this, from the standpoint of capitalism? In answer, let us quote a passage or two from James H. Bridge's "The Trust: Its Book" (Bridge is also author of "The History of the Carnegie Steel Company," from which the

facts on the company given in preceding pages were taken). Says Bridge, in his introductory to the first-named work:

"There is a term in the complete definition of the law of evolution which has not been adverted to. . . . This final term is the 'concomitant dissipation of motion.' Translated into every day phraseology, this means a diminishing waste, a less frequent slipping of the cogs, the avoidance of needless multiplication of activities. And here is where the centralization of capital, the decay of destructive competition, the protective combination of all the factors of production are shown to have their place in the great chain which links us to the past. Here is where co-operation arises, with its attendant economics, to complete and round off the great development which has taken us thousands of years to reach."

"Here then we get an indication of the lines along which future economic development will take place. The movement towards co-operation, towards the elimination of unintelligent competition, towards the peaceful alliance of labor, capital and brains, towards the increasing centralization of industry which is the pronounced characteristic of American life—this movement being in harmony with the laws underlying all progress, is destined to extend until it covers the whole world, or until it emerges into a new and better phase of society."

The same thoughts are stated more concisely, comprehensively and in accord with the actual facts, from a socialist standpoint, by Daniel De Leon, in his short article in "The Independent" entitled "The Trust." What De Leon says of the Trust, can be said of integralization, or all the trusts combined. De Leon asks "What Is the Trust?" and answers

"The trust is essentially a tool of production."

"The trust is that doubly developed instrument of production that combines both the highest individual and the highest collective development so far reached. It brings the productivity of human effort up to the highest point so far attained by the individual perfection of the tool. As such, the trust raises man to giant's stature over nature; it is a weapon that makes for civilization."

"But that is not the whole truth."

* * * * *

"The ladder upon which mankind has been climbing toward civilization, the evermore powerful tool of production, is the storm center around which the modern social storm rages."

"The capitalist class seeks to keep it for its own exclusive use."

"The middle class seeks to break it down; thereby throwing it back."

"The proletariat seeks to preserve it and improve it, and open it to all."

How?

Let us see.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MODERN CLASS STRUGGLE.

Let us retrace our steps back to the first revolutionary epoch in American industrial history; and from thence resume the thread of the narrative regarding the development of the class that is at once the greatest supporter as well as the greatest antagonist of capitalism—its Atlas as well as its Nemesis—the working class. A great movement, enlisting the greatest minds of the country in the solution of social problems, the great promises held forth by this early revolt did not materialize. The great agitation attending it was unsuccessfully spent, and Capitalism continued on with greater force. To the uninformed the dissipation of this early revolutionary wave may appear inexplicable. But there is nothing mysterious about it. There is no reason why this movement should have succeeded; while there are many reasons why it could be nothing more than a temporary sputtering of embers that were long to smolder and then burst forth with a more persistent glow. In the first place, a very small percentage of the population was affected by early industrial conditions. Karl Marx quotes with keen relish, in "Capital," an English economist, E. G. Wakefield, who, in 1833, stated that "In the Northern States of the American union, it may be doubted whether so many as a tenth of the people would fall under the description of hired labourers." The bulk of the people were not yet among the expropriated laborers, without whom both Capitalism and Socialism are impossible. The opening up and development of the country was still the great social and economic work; so that the workingman of that day could and would become the settler of the morrow. The result was whole states in which primeval conditions of independence prevailed, remote from the enslaving effects

of capitalism; that, as in the case of the conflict between Western democracy and Eastern federalism, combated and modified them down to a late day. In the second place, the discovery of gold in California caused an exodus from the congested centres of the northern states just as the discovery of America had caused an exodus from the overcrowded portions of Europe. This gave a great impetus to western immigration that was felt all over the country, bringing on an era of railroad building, internal development, speculation and prosperity that was epochal in character. The first revolutionary industrial wave suffered a climax about the time of the California discoveries. In the third place, the question of the retention or abolition of chattel slavery was becoming an all-absorbing one. In the increasing conflict between slave labor and "free" labor, the fact became clearly apparent that the nation could not be half of one and half of the other. A hybrid social system in which the original elements flourish with equal persistence is not conceivable; it is only possible where one characteristic dominates the other, as in England, where capitalism dominates the hereditary relics of feudal government; or in this country where many forms of prehistoric Communism, like the parks, linger alongside of the overwhelming trusts. And so it was recognized that the slave question must be settled before progress was definitely possible; and men took sides accordingly. Compromises were effected, only, as is usual, in great crises, to aggravate the situation. Abolition was proposed and denounced as too heroic. Finally, with the fatality that pursues all doomed social factors, the slave oligarchy, defeated in Kansas, in its efforts at territorial expansion—on which its supremacy depended—seceded, and was crushed in consequence. In this crisis, the fact was borne home that the union must be one and indivisible; and that if it were two it would be divided and divisible; that is, subject to mutual antagonisms and the piece-meal subjugation of more powerful nations, both of which were likely to reduce the nation to its former status of a colony and obstruct the capitalist development of the country. This situation could not be (and, fortunately, was not) tolerated. Into this struggle, the early revolutionary elements entered with commendable foresight and spirit. As already shown, they had advocated the abolition of chattel slavery and wages-slavery, thirty-five years before the former was actually accomplished. Thus it came about—that through the general unripeness of the times—that the first great revolutionary movement in the industrial history of this country, came to be more of a reflex of great economic transformations than a solvent of the problems which they then raised.

RISE OF THE MODERN LABOR MOVEMENT.

But, it must not be assumed that because of these stupendous factors, this first great revolutionary movement was entirely destroyed; for despite them, such were the conditions where capitalism was established, and the people were "hired laborers," that trades unionism slowly evolved. It struggled for and accomplished much in the way of increasing wages, improving conditions and reducing hours; in addition to which, it rose to a higher—a national plane. In 1850, the National Typographical Union was formed, five states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky being represented. In 1854, the Hat Finishers wheeled into line; with the Machinists and Blacksmiths, Iron Molders, and others, following in 1859. Prof. Richard T. Ely, in his book "The Labor Movement in America," says, "It is stated that twenty-six trades had national organizations in 1860."

However, it was only after the Civil War that trades union organization began in earnest; and the modern labor movement may be said to have had its beginnings. In 1864, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Cigar Makers' National Union, now the International, were formed; in 1865, came the Bricklayers and Mason's International Union; in 1868, the Conductor's Brotherhood; in 1869, the Knights of Labor; in 1873, the International Furniture Workers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers were added to the list; in 1875, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; in 1877, the Granite Cutters' National Union; in 1881, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; in 1882, the Cigar Makers' Progressive Union; in 1884, the Railroad Brakemen; in 1885, the foundations of the United Mine Workers were laid; while in 1881, was started the American Federation of Labor. Many others might be added; but this includes the most important of the labor organizations formed in the post-civil war period. It was during the post-civil war period, in the latter sixties and early seventies that working class political action, both conservative and revolutionary, was again revived.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

LIKE BANQUETERS LIKE BANQUETEES

The following quotation is from an editorial in the "Independent," of which Hamilton Holt is Editor. It was written in May, 1904, and the author, as stated in a letter from Holt to the undersigned, was "nearly a Socialist, perhaps the foremost sociologist in the United States." I have not the slightest doubt that the author was Professor Franklin Giddings, Professor in Columbia University, who jointly with Editor Hamilton Holt, banqueted, and was banqueted by Mr. Morris Hillquit on the 16th instant, as the candidate of the Socialist party for Congress on the East Side.

Following is the quotation:

"Socialists have contended—with that simple faith in the efficacy of social machinery which is the most curious feature of their creed—that public ownership and control of industry would put an end to industrial war. Yet within less than two years we have witnessed three widespread revolts by the employees of State owned railways, one in Holland, one in Italy, and now a third in Hungary. . . ."

Then follows a discussion of sovereignty, in which it is shown that sovereignty must be inherent on the one hand in all the "people," or on the other, in despot, aristocracy, combination of capitalists or in a proletarian mob—as in the Paris Commune.)

"Assuming that, for a while longer, at least, the people will remain sovereign, the proper procedure in dealing with strikes by government employees is not difficult to determine. The conduct of the strikers is of an absolutely different

festations of dissatisfaction within the forms of law."

The above quotations portray more clearly than any merely theoretic discussion possibly can do, the mental attitude of that type of radical and yet "respectable" reformers who are being driven from the radical camp by such men as Hearst and thus forced to take refuge in the Socialist party. Comment upon the editorial would only detract from its perfect clearness, its brutal frankness. It shows an editor and an author who despise that portion of the working class who teach that the workers should own and control the machines with which they work.

To us the interesting question is, can any grown man, without a change in his economic condition, alter, in two years time, his whole view of social life and the social problem? And does the presence of the individuals in question at the East Side Socialist party banquet, necessarily show a "change of heart?"

Our answer to both questions is decidedly negative. Editor Hamilton Holt and Professor Franklin Giddings have the same views as to the social revolution which they held two years ago. But instead of favoring "public" ownership of "public utilities" merely, they now proclaim their faith in the "public" ownership of the entire national industrial plant. But government, also, is to be for the "public," by the "public."

Now "public" and "people" are terms unknown to real political science—or, if you will, to Marxian political science as distinguished from the political thinking of the Holts, Giddings, and others of the school of Rousseau, Ranke and Roosevelt. The Socialist knows that government has always been a class affair—the organized expression of the power of the ruling class over the slaves, Jeffersonian Democracy notwithstanding.

The proletarian revolution, only, can

make the terms "public" and "people" have real significance in political science. Not being workingmen, and not understanding history, economics and politics as taught in modern times, the Holts and Giddings have no conception of the place the present class struggle takes in social development. To them, as to the millionaire social settlement worker, the Socialist Movement is an effort to abolish poverty through government ownership of enough jobs to give work to the unemployed. But a class-conscious revolution by the slaves themselves, and social equality through equal opportunity to use the means of life! Heaven preserve the "eminently respectable" reformers whose attitude differs from the "eminently respectable" conservatives, only to the extent of being more benevolent.

Please take notice! These gentlemen were "banqueted on the East Side." Had they poked their heads in at a meeting of real revolutionists on the East Side or anywhere else, the Socialists would never have seen or heard of them again.

A party, claiming to be proletarian, which welcomes such elements is sure to have a class struggle within its own ranks. An organization in which this element is powerful mocks at the cravings of the working class for power.

The noise proceeding from the Hearst camp is attracting workingmen, but it cannot hold them. Give a proletaire a bit of information and he is naturally a Socialist. But give an aristocrat a taste of the benevolent spirit and he becomes an unqualified political and social nuisance.

An American counterpart of Bernard Shaw's Fabian Society is something devoutly to be wished. It would furnish a refined retreat for those homeless "respectables," who, lost in the maze of their own incongruous ideas, are a-hunting for schemes to save the working class—a class whom they secretly despise and brazenly lecture and attack.

FRANK BOHN

THE BALLOT

The Socialist Labor Party's Unique Position Thereon—Right Backed By Might.

[By Frank E. Passoneo, of Rensselaer, Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.]

The revolutionary fathers of 1776, through the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, established the sovereignty of the American voter, as a peer amongst men, and the subsequent elections up to comparatively recent times were regarded and held as sacred; the voters choice was counted as recorded; and the party or combinations who would have tampered with the prerogative of the people would have been called to account. It was left to the rising capitalist class to develop election thieves, who ride roughshod over the political rights of the working class.

If one was to be asked what, in the present campaign is the most characteristic feature of the S. L. P. that places the party in the forefront of political parties in America, the answer cannot help but be, the clearness with which the party considers the function of voting.

Who is there to-day that does not know that the ballot is a farce, that is as far as a majority cast for any party, placing that party into power? Who does not know that the election machine is owned by the capitalist class? Who doubts that only those who are considered "safe and sane" will be ground out of that machine? It is only necessary for the capitalist to imagine that a certain individual might prove to be a meddler, and forthwith

that individual is cast aside, counted out. The capitalist will not take the chance of handling the individual after election, the handling is done before, and only the known "safe and sane" are ground out of their political machine. Then what chance would the S. L. P. have against the capitalist election machine, when we consider that that party is not only not "safe and sane" for the capitalist, but stands for the absolute abolition of that class? None whatever! It is to laugh to see the working class deposit little pieces of paper in a box and dépose them (the capitalists). So that the Socialist Labor Party, understanding the social problems as emphasized in the political and economic field, in placing squarely before the voters the necessity of economic organization as the only hope of enforcing their political right, is unique in itself; and that proud distinction alone is enough to place the S. L. P. in the front of all political parties in this country.

This being the first campaign since the launching of the I. W. W., that organization that will educate the working class to realize that unless they back up their political rights by their economic might, their efforts will amount to naught, has given the S. L. P. a grand opportunity of placing before the workers that knowledge and confidence that is so essential to their proper guidance.

Again in this campaign the S. L. P. has placed forward the I. W. W. with all its vigor and experience, as well as its merits, to be designated as the organization that will put to rout the obstacles that now impede the path and progress of the American working class; driving the facts home clearly that, when organized in the I. W. W., let the capitalist count us out, it is only a step to the factory door, the mine, and the railroad, and then the owners will inaugurate a lockout,

against the master class and take the means of life in their own hands.

Then will the officers of the Industrial Workers of the World knock on the door of capitalism and demand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

Then will the capitalist cease shouting themselves hoarse after robbing the American workingman of his sovereign right that the revolutionary fathers fought and bled for, for the economic organization of the working class, the I. W. W. will roll a mighty wave of protest and assert their political rights once again through their economic might—a right that will never again be taken from them.

REACTION AND THUGISM PILLORIED

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE I. W. W. ISSUES STATEMENT OF INDISPENSABLE FACTS TO MEMBERSHIP.

The following appears in Bulletin No. 1, issued by the new executive board of the I. W. W.:

The Officers and Members of all Local Unions and Departments of the Industrial Workers of the World, Greeting:

Fellow Workers:

With assurances that your Executive Board is doing everything in our power to protect the interests committed to our hands by the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, we desire to invite your close attention to all the facts contained in this bulletin, as well as to those set forth in the first circular. We are engaged in a terrific struggle with the reactionaries and hired slingers to maintain an industrial revolutionary organization, and as your duly elected and constitutional representatives shall continue at our posts in spite of all opposition, always depending upon your loyal support. The following statement of indisputable facts is for your information and guidance:

1. The dishonest appeal made to the membership by the reactionaries and would-be wreckers of the I. W. W., led by Sherman, is that the convention was controlled and overridden by the Socialist Labor party. This statement, as we shall prove, is a brazen falsehood, trumped up to create prejudice and deceive loyal members of the organization. There were in the convention only 30 delegates who had connection with the Socialist Labor Party, and none of them were in the convention representing anything else but local organizations of the I. W. W. These 30 delegates had only 61 votes in a total of 657. This shows you clearly the malicious character of the misrepresentations that are being made regarding the make-up of the convention.

2. As to the new Executive Board, we state the following facts: Vincent St. John, F. W. Heslewood, W. E. Trautmann and C. E. Mahoney are members of the Socialist party; Eugene Fisher is a member of the Socialist Labor Party; T. J. Cole, a switchman and veteran of 1894, and A. Maichele, (representing 2,000 machinists and metal workers in the convention) are not connected with either of the parties named.

3. Fellow Worker Daniel De Leon, they tell us, was at the head of 30 delegates with 60 votes who controlled the convention and trampled on the constitution. As a delegate in the convention, with all the rights of any other no more and no less, he took no more prominent part in the proceedings than many other delegates, he simply hewed to the line of the Manifesto, the Preamble and the Constitution. The statement of the disrupters and reactionaries is false.

4. In regard to the convention being an illegal body, the contention is entirely ridiculous as it is untrue. The convention assembled pursuant to a call fairly made and published and signed by the man who has sought to usurp power, Sherman, and by him it was duly ordered.

5. All credentials were passed upon by credentials committee appointed by Sherman; upon the report of that committee all delegates were seated except in cases where a contest arose. In the contested cases, and after seven days consumed in committee of the whole in investigation in which Sherman and those supporting him took part, the delegates, whether contestants or contestants were seated. This was done in order that no dues-paying member might be deprived of representation.

To go the foolish charge that the convention, after being organized as already seated, illegally seated or unseated any delegates, we call your attention to the fact that all conventions are the sole judges as to who is and is not entitled to a seat. This convention, about which the grossest misrepresentations are made, unseated no one until after the committee on constitution reported establishing the office of general president and also the so-called departments of transportation and metal and machinery. This recommendation of the constitution committee was adopted and the convention unseated Sherman, McCabe and Kirkpatrick. These reactionaries and disrupters had but one vote each. Their removal in no way changed the complexion of the convention and was necessary for the reason that so long as they remained in they did nothing and were incapable of doing anything but obstruct the work of the convention. We prove this out of Sherman's own mouth. In the Chicago Record-Herald of Oct. 7, in an interview reported by an F. L. "labor editor," Sherman said:

"We believed WE COULD STARVE THEM OUT BY OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS, but at the end of the tenth day, when they were beginning to get hungry, De Leon had a resolution passed that may be allowed \$1.50 a day as salary."

11. Sherman filled the office with slug-

ers hired from the Mooney & Boland detective agency and paid them with money belonging to the organization, after he had been stripped of his power as president by the convention.

12. One of Sherman's principal supporters, who exercised a pernicious influence over him, was McCabe. This person, now notorious and execrated, scoffed at and ridiculed the motto of the I. W. W.—"Labor Produces All Wealth." He refused to wear an I. W. W. button because it was red and ordered a lot in white and blue. These souvenirs of reaction and fakirism are now dead stock on the hands of the organization. He took charters away from locals of the so-called transportation department without a hearing and denied the members a hearing. He admitted on the floor of the convention that these locals were in good standing at the time that the Hall-Kohl trouble arose. In this connection Sherman admitted on the convention floor that he too had denied the complaining members a hearing. Sherman further stated that he had no power to interfere in the affairs of departments although the old constitution clearly said: "The general president shall have general supervision over the entire affairs of the organization, watch vigilantly over the interests throughout its jurisdiction," and "in this he shall be assisted by the officers and members of all organizations subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World." Sherman attempted no supervision over the fraudulent transportation department; on the contrary he, among other things, appointed one Duffy as an organizer for that department and ordered said Duffy's compensation to be paid out of the general funds of the I. W. W. For months he retained Duffy on the payroll, knowing that it was an outlay without service or any equivalent returned to the organization. McCabe scoffed at "the talk about revolution," denied that he was a revolutionist—which no intelligent man ever suspected him of being.

13. Sherman immediately after his return from the Denver convention, and subsequently a few days before the convention of the I. W. W., boasted that the "radicals" and "revolutionists" would meet their Waterloo at the convention, because, he said, "we'll have the votes!" The inference was clear enough; he thought he had the votes of the W. F. of M. in his pocket. When the convention assembled and he found that Vincent St. John and Albert Ryan had some votes in their own pockets his astonishment knew no bounds; he became in turn hysterical, abusive, vicious. In that condition was the plot to discredit the convention and seize the property of the organization born. With the phrase "brothers, whatever you do, I'll love you just the same," upon his lips, in his heart he planned mischief and found ready tools in carrying it out. There was an opposition that he could not suppress; then followed the methods of the burglar.

14. Cronin, another reactionary supporter of Sherman, denied that the I. W. W. was a revolutionary organization; he voted against the proposition to send a resolution to the revolutionaries of Russia. He drew \$712.00 for two month's "work" (on Sherman's order) assisting Sherman on the Executive Board of typical A. F. of L. reactionaries.

15. Another absurd charge set up by Sherman and the reactionaries is that the convention was illegal and unconstitutional. Our answer is that if the plans of the disrupters had been successful, that is if they had been able to carry through their dishonest and bulldozing tactics and perpetuate their graft, no such claim would have been raised. The convention, as you know, was regularly called in pursuance with a decision of the general executive board, signed in behalf of the board by Sherman and General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann, and published in two successive issues of the Industrial Worker. The delegates assembled in answer to the call; they were elected by their respective local organizations and presented the proper credentials sent out by the general secretary; a credential committee (appointed by Sherman) reported upon the credentials handed in and the delegates were seated. Being seated they were the supreme power of the I. W. W.; their power was used to protect and preserve the organization; the unlawful power of Sherman and his gang of reactionaries was always exerted to create trouble; to keep themselves in office and defeat the purposes for which the I. W. W. was organized. In the face of all these indisputable facts, the claim that the convention was unconstitutional reveals the utter recklessness, ignorance and dishonesty of the deposed and disgraced president and all who supported him.

Fraternally submitted,

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
A. MAICHELE,
T. J. COLE,
F. W. HESLEWOOD,
EUGENE FISHER,
Executive Board.

BUFFALO S. L. P.

WINS A ROUND IN FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH.

Justice Pound Declares Hodson Should Have Allowed Jury to Decide Whether the Street Was Obstructed—Regan Still Plays the Czar.

Buffalo, October 19.—At last there is something new to report regarding Section Erie County's free speech case.

The following synopsis of the developments in this case up to the present time will help the reader to understand the latest news given below.

Regan, the new Chief of Buffalo Police, undertook to break up the S. L. P. agitation here by prohibiting open-air meetings of our section (and incidentally also of I. W. W.); and intimidating saloon-keepers, owning halls, not to rent their halls for S. L. P. meetings. At the same time the street meetings of the Socialist Party, Salvation Army, etc., remain unmolested.

After some preliminary skirmishes, arrests, imprisonment, broken up meetings, etc., a test case was arranged for by our section.

Acting under instructions of our attorneys, Lewis and Lewis, section members appeared one evening last summer at a street corner where the Volunteers of America just held their religious meeting.

But before our portable iron stand was set up and I could mount the platform a police captain and several patrolmen appeared, prevented putting in the wooden platform into the stand and ordered Boris Reinstein to "move on." He refused and attempted to speak from the level of the street to the gathering crowd, and was then arrested, put into patrol wagon and taken to station. At the same time the street meetings of the Socialist Party, Salvation Army, etc., remain unmolested.

Justice Pound late yesterday decided the appeal of Boris Reinstein from a conviction in the Municipal Court of violating the ordinance against blocking the public streets. Reinstein is a Socialist leader and was arrested for collecting a crowd with a harangue on the evils of the present social arrangement and the merits of a socialistic republic. The city sued him for a penalty and was awarded one. Justice Pound handed down an opinion with his decision, as follows:

"I am of the opinion that a question of fact arises in this case, viz.: had defendant when arrested actually obstructed the highway so as to interfere with its use by the public for travel and transportation? Had he impeded the progress of passersby? Not every obstruction of a street is a violation of the ordinance. There must be interference with the public and proper use of the thoroughfare.

"It cannot be said that the only conclusion to be drawn from the evidence is that defendant had when arrested done an act which blocked the street or sidewalk to such an extent or for such a length of time as to cause public annoyance.

"I think that it should have been left to the jury to determine the question whether the defendant had obstructed the highway to the annoyance of passersby. The learned judge erred when he took the case from the jury and adjudged the defendant guilty of violating the ordinance.

The following morning Reinstein refused to plead before the Morning Justice at the station and demanded a trial in Municipal Court. It was granted.

In due time that famous "trial" took place. It was held before Judge Hodson, a typical Democratic politician and spell-binder, with all that that implies. The section paid \$5.00 to have a trial by jury. Six jurymen were empaneled. The case was "tried"—several police officers testified on one side. Reinstein, the defendant, and several comrades testified on the other.

At the conclusion of the performance, the section's attorney moved that the case be dismissed. Mr. Hudson refused. Our attorney then demanded that the case be given to the jury to decide on the QUESTION OF FACT, namely; whether the attempt to set up the stand and Reinstein's attempt to speak and refuse to "move on" under the circumstances as established by the testimony of the witnesses of both sides, constituted an "obstruction" within the sense of the Section of the City ordinances in question, insisting that not the literal but the common sense interpretation was admissible; otherwise, he exclaimed "you might as well arrest me for 'obstruction' when I look into a show window of a department store, waiting for my wife, while she is making a purchase there."

To-day, by consulting our attorney, we learned that the retrial is not likely to take place before election day. The costs will have to be paid by the side that will lose in the end.

Discussing the advisability of holding open air meetings pending the retrial, during the few remaining days of the campaign, the attorney offered to go and see Chief Regan personally, putting it up to him to leave us alone pending the trial.

Judge Hodson then declared that in his judgement there was no question of fact for the jury to decide, that the "manly," "straight forward," etc., testimony of the defendant himself and his witnesses had already established the fact that there was obstruction, no matter how insignificant, and for how brief a period; that the fact that Socialist Party, Salvation Army, etc., are permitted to obstruct and violate the city ordinance was no reason for the Socialist Labor Party or the defendant to claim the privilege, and he then declared, that he, Hodson, takes the case out of the hands of the jurymen, dismisses the jury (good-bye the \$5.00 we paid for it!) and takes upon himself to pronounce Reinstein guilty.

He just telephoned to me that it's "no go," that Regan is stubborn and determined to arrest any Socialist Labor Party speaker, as soon as an attempt is made to hold a street meeting, "especially if it is Reinstein, for his speeches are too fiery!"

every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O. S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

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Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, 1384 Eddy street, corner Webster street.

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

I.
DENVER, COLO, OCT. 12, 1906.

NEW YORK WEEKLY PEOPLE,
2-6 NEW READE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:—

I DESIRE TO NOTIFY YOU THAT THE MINERS' MAGAZINE WILL RECEIVE NO MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, NOR WILL IT BE CLUBBED WITH YOUR PUBLICATION.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,
JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Editor MINERS' MAGAZINE.

II.
New York, Oct. 16, 1906.

Mr. John M. O'Neill,
Denver, Colo.

Sir:—You have only anticipated our wishes. So long as the "Miners' Magazine" remains in charge of so irresponsible a character as you have proved yourself to be, the Weekly People must discontinue the intimate association it has recently had with the "Magazine." We accordingly notify you that the Weekly People will also discontinue to receive subscriptions for the "Magazine," or to club with the same.

As to the "Magazine's" adv. in the Weekly People, we shall keep that up for the present. We believe in the Working Class being posted on all sides of a question, and we know that few things will be more useful to the appreciation of the soundness and dignity of the Weekly People's position in the present controversy between the reactionary and disposed officials of the I. W. W. on the one hand, and the revolutionary and elected ones, on the other, than the absurd and ribald tone and arguments that you are resorting to.

I remain, with distinguished consideration, yours, etc., CHARLES H. CHASE,
Business Manager, WEEKLY PEOPLE.

III.

MINERS' MAGAZINE, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY MR. JOHN M. O'NEILL, 3 PIONEER BUILDING, DENVER, COLO. PRICE \$1.00 A YEAR.

The Gold Sickle;

...OR...

Hena the Virgin of the Isle of Sen.

By EUGENE SUE.

Translated from the original French

By DANIEL DE LEON.

This story is the first of the gems in the necklace of gems that Eugene Sue felicitously named "The Mysteries of the People; or The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages." It is a story of Druid Gaul, captivating in its simplicity and superbly preluding the grand drama that is gradually unfolded from story to story, ending in the great French Revolution.

PRICE - - - 50 CENTS.

New York Labor News Co.

2, 4 & 6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section heads.

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Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m.

at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 p. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets

every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

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New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Secy., 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Secy., 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 North
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent, for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:
In 1888 2,068
In 1892 21,157
In 1896 36,564
In 1900 34,191
In 1904 34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions saddled and bridled to be ridden.

—RICHARD RUMBOLD.

CAUGHT IN THE MARXIAN CLEFT STICK.

The class-conscious capitalist press, both Republican and Democratic, presents an aspect of deep dismay. The evidences of the tidal wave for Hearst cannot be wholly misrepresented; the frosty Hughes meetings cannot be successfully heated up. Anguish is depicted on the countenance of every line that reports the trend of affairs.

Why this anxiety? Why this dismay? The aforesaid capitalist elements tire not to ring the changes on Hearst's unclean personality. That is the burden of their "arguments." One would judge these worthies are afraid of the attractive powers of Hearst's personal uncleanness. Can that be the cause of their dumps? Of course not. The constituency of the State of New York is not a brothel constituency—despite all the lewd and immoral practices of the capitalists. Safe it is to say that no conspicuously unclean candidate could exercise any attractive power worth mentioning, least of all upon the strength of his uncleanness. As far as Hearst's uncleanness—or "personal rotteness," as some of them put it—is concerned, that should only make his chances for election null. Why, then, the dismay, the anxiety, the terror that is throwing class-conscious capitalism into a panic?

That is the rub!

Here, again, the genius of Marx throws light across the field.

The capitalist, said Marx, has everything to fear from the Working Class in their ignorance, and everything to dread from the Working Class in their enlightenment.

The Capitalist Class of the land know themselves a lawless class, a bandit class, a felon class. They know themselves the violators of every law, human and divine. Long have they sat upon the lid, and sought to keep down the stench of their iniquities. The steam of the seething corruption often forced up the lid, enough to allow tell-tale puffs to dash themselves upon the public nostrils. Aladed by their strum-pet press, the putrid smell was, on all such occasions, smothered in the fumes of brazen denials, or sophistical refutations. But the chemistry of social economics has, like gunpowder and dynamite, explosive qualities. The explosion finally took place—scores of explosions. The lid was burst up and thrown off, and with it, the class-conscious capitalist forces that held it down, have been hurled into the air heels-overhead. The "Captains of Industry," long vaunted as superlative lumps of matchless wisdom, stand, without exception, convicted of the cleverness of the foot-pad and sneak-thief only; the "Pillars of Law and Order," long held up as monuments of patriotic abnegation, stand, without exception, convicted as unconscionable Dick Turpins: the "Upholders of the Sanctity of the Family," long preached about as paragons of morality, stand, without exception, convicted of all the filth of degeneracy. Trial upon trial, investigation upon investigation, explosive revelation upon explosive revelation has during the last twenty-four months placed upon the pillory the Depews and the Schiffs, the Whitneys and the Thaws, the Mortons and the Rogerses, the Alexanders and the Stenslands, etc., etc.—down and up the whole row in the rogues' gallery of the Capitalist Class. With these facts—too numerous to deny; too stenches to deodorize;—an ominous question, a question with a big Q, raises its ominous head before the startled eye of the exposed class-conscious Capitalist Class. That Question accounts for their dismay, their anxiety, their terror—that Question is, WHAT WILL THE WORKING CLASS DO?

Marx has formulated the answer in advance. That Marx formulated the answer right; that the answer is planted upon a solid understanding of the

economic-social facts, which alone can serve as the foundation for a correct answer, and that the answer takes in with deep penetration the psychology of the felon ruling class—THAT is proven by the panicky temper of our class-conscious capitalists in this campaign. The answer is—

In the measure that the Working Class is held fettered by the chains of Ignorance, which capitalism has shackled the workingman's mind with—in that measure the indignation of the Working Class will vent itself in undisciplined fury. In that measure the Working Class will trod to the standard of a Hearst. And then?—then the Temple of Capitalism will be shaken fit to come down crashing upon the heads of the capitalists. The shake-up will do the Working Class not a particle of good. It can only satisfy a feeling of revenge—but it will throw the capitalists all of a heap; any stick, even a capitalist-Hearst stick, will be thought good enough to beat the class-conscious capitalist dog with.

In the measure, on the other hand, that the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World will have succeeded in shattering the shackles of ignorance with which capitalism has sought to keep down the intellect of the Working Class—in that measure the indignation of the Working Class will be collected into trained blows. In that measure the Working Class will rally at this election around the standard of the Uplifted Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, that is carried aloft by the stalwart proletarian Thomas H. Jackson. And then?—then the capitalist-thieves' den, class-conscious and un-class-conscious alike, will be seized, the thieves turned out, and the first long step taken in the rear of the Government of the Working Class.

What but fear can the class-conscious Capitalist Class entertain for the Working Class in their IGNORANCE, what but dread for the Working Class in their ENLIGHTENMENT?

In that cleft stick—long ago outlined by Marx—the organized felony of the land, known as the class-conscious Capitalist Class, find themselves in this campaign in New York—ten short years after they escaped the dread dilemma of the first Bryan campaign; ten short years after they imagined themselves safe for all time; and now facing, in speedy, and ever speedier succession, a repetition of the agony, until the agony will be over with the final down-fall of Capitalism and the rise of the Socialist Republic.

HABEAS CORPUS AND GAS.

After interminable delays, the Supreme Court of the United States finally gave a hearing to the lawyers of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone on the habeas corpus proceedings.

The facts in the case are not denied; the law in the case is, for once, clear as a pine. Constitutional and statutory enactments, and the previous decisions all agree in settling the point that extradition is permissible only where the parties, whose extradition is demanded, are fugitives from justice. They must have committed the alleged crime in the State that demands the extradition, and must have fled from the jurisdiction of that State. In the instance of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the fact is not denied, it is too obvious for denial, that they could not possibly have committed the crime with which they are charged; that they were hundreds of miles outside of the State of Idaho at the time of its commission; and that they are all three residents of the State of Colorado. All this notwithstanding, the Supreme Court failed forthwith to order the release of the kidnapped men, and, most singular of all, took the case under advisement upon the statement made by the lawyer of the kidnappers that, if the arrest was illegal, "the prisoners could sue for damages." This argument brings the case abreast of the gas cases.

Here, in the city of New York, consumers of gas were charged by the Company 20 cents more than the law allowed. When the consumers refused to pay, the Company threatened to cut off their gas supply, and went to Court and argued that the consumers should pay the full bill, and, then, if the Courts finally decided that the 80-cent gas bill was constitutional, "the consumers could sue for the amount that they paid in excess." It goes without saying that such suits could not be instituted except in exceptional cases. The consumers needed immediate relief; deprived of that, it was preposterous to imagine that any appreciable number of them would have sufficient cash at their disposal to hire lawyers and seek to recover the excess of gas bills extorted from them. The Gooding-McDonald crew, reputed to be dealers in ore, have acted, through their lawyer, upon the same

principle that did the gas Company—first hang a man, then let him sue for redress.

The purpose of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is today obvious. It was obvious 24 hours after the commission of that crime. The purpose was to railroad the three innocent men to the gallows. That plan was frustrated, by the unexpected publicity given to the kidnapping by the labor press, does not affect the theory of the prosecution. That theory was—"hang first, sue for damages afterwards."

Whether the capitalist deals in gas or ore, his methods are one—ruthless cheating, and cheating ruthlessness.

AUTOCRACY CONFESSED.

Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, the representative of the Harriman interests at a recent meeting of the Wells-Fargo stockholders, said of his chief:

"He moves in a higher world, into which we may not enter." The imagery of the sentence is pretty, pretty its diction, less pretty, however, the fact that it reveals

Democracy is not insanity. It does not imply the capacity of every individual to move in any "world." There are special "worlds" for special varieties of capacity. The "world" in which the poet moves is not the "world" that is the home of the mathematician; the "world" of the horticulturist is not the realm of the philologist. And so forth and so on. Each of these varying capacities has its own "world," into which it enters freely, not only to seek to trespass into a "world" where he would feel as little at home as a cat in a strange garret. Is the "world" that Mr. William Nelson Cromwell referred to, as the "world" in which the plutocrat Harriman moves, and into which "we others may not enter," a "world" of that nature? Not at all! If it were, the state would be superfluous. Seeing the statement was not superfluous, that "world" is a special one, and its exclusiveness a mark that, not democracy, but autocracy is the social system which capitalism breeds, and which the William Nelson Cromwells are the Cossacks of.

The "world" of the Harrimans is not a "world" of specialized genius. It is a "world" of "government." The Harrimans are public functionaries. They control production and distribution. Accordingly, they control the living of the people. At their will—often wisely, oftener "unwisely"—production is slackened or quickened, is turned into this channel or into that. At its best, the "world" of the plutocrat is the world of a benevolent dictator. The dictator idea is incompatible with popular individuality. Moreover, the benevolent dictator is the exception. Upon that the world's history has expressed itself amply. While the order, implied by the dictator idea, may be a necessary starting point in civilization, democracy is the gate to civilized welfare. Capitalism destroys the democratic idea and reintroduces de facto autocracy.

Socialism has proved the fact. The arrogant Cossack William Nelson Cromwell, with the arrogance that ever marks the lackey of an autocrat, admits the fact boastfully and swaggeringly.

Fortunately, both Cossacks and their Autocrat masters are neither invulnerable nor yet invincible.

THE RUMBLING OF THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Facts are accumulating thick and fast proving that the railroads of the country are no longer able to handle the commerce of the country expeditiously with the equipment now in use.

Commerce and industry complain bitterly of delay and loss in the transmission of goods. Negligence is charged against the roads. Possibly there is negligence; possibly also there is inefficiency in the management. Nevertheless, the best talent of Labor is employed to increase the efficiency and carrying capacity of the roads. Roadbeds have been improved; the hundred pound rail has displaced the thirty pound rail of years ago in order to hold the mile-long and heavy trains of to-day; monster engines have taken the place of the trim brass-handed little wonders of thirty years ago; speed has been increased a hundred per cent; the single line of track has made room for two, four and eight track lines—and yet there is congestion of traffic.

With the improvement of the roads has also come an increased ratio of disasters and even loss of life, due, no doubt, to the fact that the rails and switches cannot hold the mass of weight hurled over their narrow surfaces.

The limit has been reached; that is sure, and yet commerce and industry demand greater efficiency and more capacity. The whole social structure is straining to greater things, and demands ever greater progress.

The roads no doubt would gladly make improvements if they could, it being to their interests to satisfy their patrons. But they cannot. The dis-

satisfied railroad world yells "national ownership of railroads!" Will that change matters? No it will make it worse, for the reason that the whole system has to be reconstructed to meet the requirements of the future. The two rail line has reached its limit. Four and eight rail lines will probably be the next thing to consider. That means new roadbeds, new bridges, new entries to cities, new equipment, in fact, it means a new system of railroading, and that, in turn, means billions of dollars for reconstruction.

Will the roads undertake that job? No, it would mean a loss of dividends for years to come.

Will National ownership do it? No. It can't do it; the job is too big for the average politician.

A new system of railroading can only be inaugurated if the means of production are also nationalized in order to furnish the means wherewith to construct the new system.

Here is where the iron necessity of our time will compel the nation to shed its capitalistic skin and take on the social skin which will enable it to make progress—a progress that is inevitable, but that can not adjust itself to present conditions.

The present railroad system is the embodiment of capitalism. It has reached its limit, and will collapse together with the whole capitalist system of production. The new and next system spells Socialism and Progress.

M. Rutherford.

Holyoke, Mass.

Commissioner of Banking of Massachusetts Pierre Jay, statistically proved at the convention of the American Bankers' Association, now in session in St. Louis, that "there is one bank embezzlement every day in the year." The bank is the "holly of holies" of capitalism. Such statistics as Commissioner Jay brings forth prove the "holly of holies" a den of thieves.

The denunciation of Hearst by such Trust lackeys as Pat McCarron and Bourke Cockran must be worth hundreds, if not thousands, of votes to Hearst. The capitalist class should pad-lock the mouths of its puppies. The immediate result of their barking is to strengthen the Hearst column; the remote result is to furnish more ammunition to the Socialist Labor Party speakers.

The annual nursery rhyme of wage increases, voluntarily made by the Republican and Democratic employers, has started. The Reading Railroad Company has started the chorus.

The burlesque of a bogus G. E. B. of the I. W. W.—initiated by Sherman and his poodle, Hahnemann, the reporter that the A. F. of Hellized Volkszeitung Corporation sent as a delegate to the convention—is gaining in burlesqueness. The pronouncements issued by the concern, are now issued from Joliet, Ill., from the office of E. R. Smith, the man through whom Mitchell was running Sherman.

The only political party that has the respect of Labor is the Socialist Labor Party. It is bound to unify the workers on the political field.

John Tobin, a lieutenant of Gompers and sub-lieutenant of Belmont; John Tobin, the trader of workingmen for labels; John Tobin, a pure and simple political Socialist; in short, John Tobin a betrayer of the Working Class, has just been dumped from his big and fat office in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union after a fierce contest. The fight was conducted by Tobin under the slogan: "Request and Arbitrate"; against him the fight was conducted under the slogan: "Demand and Strike." John went down—just as Sherman and his crew, and Max Hayes and his Bandlow—all at about the same time. There's a light that is dawning; there's a deed about to be done—men of thought and men of action come forth, join hands—AND DO THE DEED.

Hearst kicks because the other papers misrepresent him and belittle his meetings. He is getting a dose of the same game he plays against the bona-fide working class movement.

Do not whine, beg or threaten. Set to work to overthrow capitalism.

Work is noble, say the capitalists. The only work they do is through their digestive apparatus.

At one time your right to the ballot was opposed, to-day your right to life is opposed. The political tyrant was overthrown, finish the job by overthrowing the economic tyrant.

The capitalist gets his profits out of you in the shop. You may be charged "extortionate prices" for food, clothing, and rent but you are ROBBED in the shop.

AMENDMENT III.

The third of the amendments to the constitution, adopted by the I. W. W. convention, and here to be considered, abolishes the office of President. At each session the General Executive Board will choose its presiding officer, and the national conventions will do likewise. Many an organization of labor is built upon the same law.

In the language of Delegate Pinkerton of the transportation workers, "if we have not funds enough to support a King, we should keep our funds to support ourselves." The convention abolished the presidency as a costly luxury—many also thought as a harmful luxury. It is due to this latter opinion—the opinion that the presidency was harmful—that the amendment, otherwise of no vital significance, assumes importance. Its importance lies, not so much in the change it works, as in the danger there lies in the belief that, the presidency being abolished, the wrongs it did are thereby wholly abolished. The convention had no choice but to decapitate the presidency, and to do so with despatch. The Augean stable, that centered and was incrusted around the incumbent President, had to be cleaned out, and the cleaning-out could abide no delay, lest the organization went under. In the cleaning-out process the presidency had to go. The importance of the move lies in the need of perfect clearness concerning the source from which all presidency draws its nourishment, for good or for evil.

The ridiculous; violent agitation against free masonry, that broke out in the days of Daniel Webster, caused that witty statesman to observe that, to him, nothing was more ridiculous than free masonry, unless it was anti-free masonry. With equal appropriateness may it be said that nothing is more ridiculous than to get into a passion in favor of a President, unless it be to get into a passion for his abolition. "Wherever McGregor sits there is the head." "McGregor" is not necessarily a person; "McGregor" may be a principle; he usually is. The point, together with all that thereby hangs, may be illustrated with the case of the deposed and abolished officers and offices; and the illustration can now be made more pointedly than it was made even in the convention, seeing that things have since happened which had not yet happened during the convention.

It was clear during this year's convention, it is infinitely clearer now, that no sooner did last year's convention adjourn than an alliance was perfected between the Gompers-Mitchell Civic Federation and the pure and simple politician element in the Socialist party to hamstring the new organization. Representatives of the allied forces had figured in the convention of 1905. Guided by instinct, though, probably, as yet acting without concert, they wormed their ways into the convention of 1905, and there indulged their machinations. They had come confident of success, yet not without some misgivings. Before the convention was well under way they realized the existence of a force that they had not counted with. When the convention adjourned, these elements were wiser, but sadder men. Do what they could to prevent it, they were thrust aside with deserved ignominy, and an organization was set on foot that marked a new era in the Labor Movement of the land—the organization was even unique in the International Movement—it planted the economic organization of Labor upon a new footing, constructed it according to a system not yet put into practice, and established its connection with and at the same time its true relation to the political Movement. The theory of the new organization was, first, the ECONOMIC UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS; second, the PRE-EMINENCE OF THE ECONOMIC OVER THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT; third, the essential role of the economic to REFLECT THE TRUE POLITICAL PARTY OF LABOR and to furnish the machinery or the might wherewith TO ENFORCE THE FIAT OF THE BALLOT, or, be it, TO TAKE AND HOLD THE REINS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. The theory, incarnated in the new organization, was the first application in the International Movement of the Marxian doctrine that "only the Trades Union is capable of setting on foot a true political party of Labor." Thus proudly arose the I. W. W. in the only country in which it could rise—America. It implied the revolutionizing of the system of Unionism; it implied the revolutionizing of the political Socialism of the land. Such a body spelled "Revolution" at every inch. The capitalist press denounced it in chorus; craft Union leaders spewed upon it their venom; and the pure and simple political Socialist cast

off the mask of "neutrality" and came out as unscrupulous bruisers for the A. F. of L. One touch of nature made all the three elements kin. The evidence, of the three having worked together to annihilate the I. W. W., by throttling the spirit it had kindled, and the principle which animated it, is ample, circumstantial and convincing. How did they go about their work? By playing upon a majority of the General Executive Board. What the McCabes, the Kirkpatricks, the Cronins and the Mahoneys did is now a matter of history. Their heads were drawn together. The industrial feature of the organization was to be cast off; labor economics were to be suppressed; Mitchell and the A. F. of L. in general were to be left in peace. In short, a new A. F. of L. was to be set up, and the old corpse was to be rigged up in the new name of "I. W. W." so as to lure dupes into it. It goes without saying that graft of rank proportions forthwith flourished. It can not now be denied that Sherman, the ex-President, was likewise operated upon and yielded readily to the operation. The point of importance is this—suppose there had been no President, would matters have stood otherwise when the convention met? Not in the least, at least not substantially so. The "McGregor" among the G. E. B. had become a reactionist, hence a corruptionist. As a consequence, President, or no President, Reaction and Corruption would have presided anyhow. That the Presidency is comparatively a matter of little importance the issue of the convention proved. Though the "McGregor" among the G. E. B. was Reaction and Corruption, the "McGregor" among the rank and file being Revolution and Honesty, the latter triumphed. Had the "McGregor" of Revolution and Honesty pervaded the G. E. B., as it did the rank and file, the reactionary and corrupt President could have been squelched by the G. E. B. as effectively as the reaction and corrupt G. E. B. was squelched by the rank and file in convention. In short—the safety of a Labor organization rests primarily in the principle that animates it; the style and name of the officers are matters of secondary consideration; these are but "finishing touches."

The Socialist Republic, or Co-operative Commonwealth, is not likely to indulge in the puppet show of "Presidents." For reasons, infinitely more imperative than those that to-day demand a presiding officer at meetings and conventions, at the critical time of the enforcement of the Revolution, one man with central authority will become indispensable—he will be his name, "President," "General," "Chairman," or what-not. But there the matter ends. Amendment III. was

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee was held at 2-6 New Reade street, October 19, at eight p.m. Present: Olpp, Jacobson, Crawford, Tschlauf, Heyman, Schwenk, Moren. Absent with excuse, Anderson, Katz, Gillhaus, Walsh, Olson. Absent without excuse, Vaughan, Coddington. Schwenk was made chairman and Moren secretary pro tem. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The financial report showed, receipts \$141.48 and expenditures—\$204.19.

The Press Committee reported progress on the plan to raise funds for agitation. On the complaint submitted by Section Essex County, N. J., the press committee reported that both the officials of the section and the Labor News Co. were at fault in the matter of the publication of the campaign leaflet which did not bear the Party emblem. Moved and seconded to concur in the report of the committee.

Communications: from Chas. Zolot, designation as a member of the N. E. C. sub-committee, due to change of residence. From E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn., a request to be permitted to use the emblem of the S. L. P. at the head of the editorial column of the "Referendum." It was resolved that, according to Art. IX, Sect. IV-V of the Party constitution, the N. E. C. sub-committee was forbidden to enter into official relations with a privately owned paper and hence could not grant the request. From Ortonville, Minn., an application for a charter signed by twelve individuals. Application granted. From Omaha, Neb., a request for materials with which to organize a section. From Gillhaus on work in Colorado. From Brimble of Colorado, on agitation in Cripple Creek. From Veal, organizing in Wisconsin, on his work there and local conditions. Veal's resignation to take effect after the close of the campaign, was accepted, and the National Secretary instructed to express to comrade Veal the appreciation of the sub-committee for his faithful work for the Party. From Thomas Farrell, Melrose, Mont., application for membership at large. Granted. From Mass. S. E. C., recommending comrade Gledo Marrarela as representative of the S. L. P. at the convention of the Italian Socialist Federation. Marrarela was elected.

The special committee appointed to investigate charges of Section Bisbee, against editor of The People then reported that it had discovered the charges of complicity in action of Colo. S. E. C. in the Haywood matter, were unfounded. Adjourned.

A. Moren,
Secretary pro tem.

CANADIAN N. E. C.
London, October 7.—Regular meeting of N. E. C. Wetzel absent, no excuse. Pearce chairman. Minutes of the two previous meetings adopted as read. Bill from Lewis & Son, for \$3.50, for 1,000 Manila covers for constitutions ordered paid.

From W. Golpin, Bournemouth, England, member of S. L. P. and reader of People. Com. was received and Secretary, instructed to reply. Motion carried unanimously that we notify C. H. Chase manager of New York Labor News Co., regarding constitutions. Only moved and carried that we notify sections that we have new constitutions which will cost sections four cents a piece and advise sections to charge five cents a piece.

It was decided that the National Secretary hand over monies to treasurer of the British Columbia Organizer Fund to be placed in a Bank till called for.

W. D. Forbes,
Recording Sec'y.

BRONX RATIFICATION MEETING.
Final arrangements have been made to hold a Grand Ratification Meeting under the joint auspices of the S. L. P. Assembly Districts in the Borough of the Bronx. The purpose of the meeting is to ratify the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party and increase the interest in S. L. P. agitation in the Bronx.

The meeting will be held at Zettner's Casino, 170th street and Third avenue, on Monday evening, October 29, and the speakers will be Dan'l De Leon, James T. Hunter, Frank Robt and others. Notify your Bronx acquaintances and help make the meeting a thorough success.

MILWAUKEE, TAKE NOTICE!

Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged a Grand Entertainment and Ball, to be given SUNDAY, October 28, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262 4th street. The committee having the affair in charge promises all who attend an enjoyable time. Readers of The Weekly People are cordially invited to attend, together with their friends. Admission 10 cents, after 6 p.m. 25 cents.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending October 20, the following amounts were received for the support of three active and sturdy S. L. P. organizers:

E. M. Dawes, Sunset, Calif.	\$ 2.00
Mrs. M. E. Squires, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
Arthur Playford, Amsterdam, N. Y.	.50
A. O. Grote, Aneda, Calif.	1.00
Gaspere Fera, Roslyn, Wash.	2.50
Geo. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	.25
John Vierthaler, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00
James McCulloch, Saginaw, Mich.	1.00
Total.	\$10.25
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.	

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

The following contributions were received during the week ending with Saturday, October 20:

E. J. McCormick, N. J.	\$ 1.00
Arthur Playford, Amsterdam.	1.00
H. Burnester, Schenectady.	1.00
K. Georgievitch, Schenectady.	1.00
Thos. Powell, White Plains, per P. Augustine.	1.00
Section New York Co., donations from: Jas. M. Harkow, \$1; 18th A. D., \$2.70; A. Klein, \$1; E. J. McCormick, \$1; A. Gollerstepper, 25c; F. W. Gerner, 50c; 9th and 11th A. D., \$2.50; 14th A. D., \$2.50	11.45
Section Westchester Co., a/c lists.	5.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn.	1.00
Branch I, Kings Co. collection	2.60
French Branch, Section New York Co.	5.00
Total for the week.	\$ 30.05
Acknowledged on October 13	855.21

Grand total on October 20 \$855.26

Note—All those who hold campaign subscription lists are urged to remit thereon as speedily as possible. Expenses are heavy during the last few weeks of the campaign and receipts have not kept pace. Push collections and send on the funds quickly.

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y.
N. Y. State Executive Committee.

JACKSON'S TOUR

From New York City to Buffalo. Saturday, Oct. 27. Salamanca. Sunday and Monday, Oct. 28-29. Jamestown.

Tuesday, Oct. 30. Dunkirk. Oct. 31 to Nov. 2. Buffalo and vicinity.

Comrades, friends and sympathizers in the towns mentioned above, are earnestly requested to lend their aid in making these meetings the success they should be.

N. Y. S. E. C., S. L. P.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY.

A meeting to ratify the nominations of the Socialist Labor Party, will be held under the joint auspices of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Assembly Districts, S. L. P., on Tuesday evening, October 30, 1906, at 8 o'clock, at Bohemian National Hall (Lower Hall), 321-323 East Seventy-third street, to be addressed by the following: Dr. Abraham Levine, Frank Bohn, James T. Hunter, Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn, Daniel De Leon.

JEWISH CAMPAIGN LEAFLET READY.

A Jewish campaign leaflet written by Joseph Schlossberg, Editor of Der Arbeiter is now ready and can be had at the office of Section New York County S. L. P. at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Assembly Districts organizations in whose territory there is a large Jewish population would do well by sending in their orders for this leaflet and make a thorough distribution of the same.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

RED DISC POSTER OUT.

The New York State Committee has had 5,000 posters printed, with the party emblem in a red disc, and the name of the candidate for Governor underneath in black. Sections are requested to write undersigned for them; stating number wanted.

Also give number of watcher's certificates required. J. Ebert, Secretary.

2-6 New Reade Street, N. Y. City.

GILLHAUS STIRS**OLD PARTY POLITICIANS INTO EXPOSING THEMSELVES.**

Lashed By His Truths, They Disturb His Meetings, and Open the Eyes of Their Followers By So Doing—A List of the Culprits.

Grand Junction, Colo., October 10.—On Monday evening, October 8, we held an open air meeting at the corner of Main and 4th streets. Wm. J. Knight opened the meeting, calling the attention of the audience to the lawlessness of the Democratic and Republican parties, by the non-enforcement of labor laws put on the statute books. That Knight's charge was true, was borne out later in the evening when with the full sanction of the marshall, mob rule was allowed to prevail, backed by leading politicians of the city.

Gillhaus, national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party was introduced by Knight, as the speaker of the evening. Gillhaus had not spoken very long in his expose of capitalism, when an intoxicated man began interfering with the meeting. The marshall, Chris O'Neil, and his assistant, Maje Horton, when called upon to keep order encouraged the drunkard, J. W. Brown, going so far as to grasp his hand and congratulate him, for breaking all laws, of decency and otherwise. Gillhaus got in some good licks, calling attention to the fact that the only argument the old parties have to offer is rowdism.

The marshalls were backed by leading politicians of both old parties. One Sampliner, who is the Democratic ex-mayor of Grand Junction, and a leader in the Democratic party and who has agents furnishing store corner of 4th and Main streets, made himself quite conspicuous in the mob, by shouting lustily for Bryan and giving the drunkard a nickel. This evidently seemed very small pay, for the drunkard returned the nickel to Sampliner.

Sampliner was assisted by M. Hertz, who, in the last campaign, was and is now a member of the Republican Campaign Committee.

Ed. Slocum, an anti-saloon Republican, helped the booze fighting democrat to disturb the meeting.

The former editor and owner of the "Herald," Martin, a republican, shouted himself hoarse, hurrasing for the drunkard.

The Democratic candidate for county clerk, A. N. Bucklin, showed his love for the working class, by hurrasing also and encouraging the hoodlum tactics employed by the politicians of both parties.

J. U. Harris, another prominent Democrat, and an ex-County Commissioner, begged off the drunkard by generouslyaplauding all of his antics.

There are a number of other politicians whose names could not be obtained, whom we would have liked to show up in this article. Such boosters of the capitalist class should be held up to the public lime light, in order to show to the working class what contemptible means the Demo-Rep. politicians will resort to, to keep them in ignorance.

If the politicians believe they had a good night's fun, they may as well be informed that the disgraceful proceedings of Monday night has lost them a large number of votes, as a large number of decent workingmen said: "We shall never vote another Republican or Democratic ticket; it is plain to us that the speaker told the truth when he stated, that the only arguments the old parties have to offer against Socialism is rowdism, that they cannot meet a Socialist in debate, as they have nothing to stand on."

When order was restored, some of the hoodlums started Brown, the drunkard's team going. It was then that the officer of the Humane Society interfered and took Brown's team away, so as to feed and give them a drink, something this drunken Sot did not do all day, although he put a number of John Barleycorns under his own belt.

This is the kind of character, Bunting editor and owner of "The Sentinel," and Democratic mayor of Grand Junction upholds. In his issue of October 9, he applauded Brown's conduct. Meetings were held on the same corner, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, without further disturbance.

One Who Was There.

KATZ AND BROOK'S TOUR.

Wednesday, October 24, Rome. Thursday, October 25, Utica. Friday, October 26, Little Falls. Saturday, October 27, Gloversville. Sunday, October 28, Schenectady. Monday, October 29, Amsterdam. Tuesday, October 30, Albany. Wednesday, October 31, Troy.

Thursday, November 1, Glen Falls. Friday, November 2, Schenectady.

Saturday, November 3, Schenectady.

BERNINE IN TRENTON.**New Jersey State Organizer Puts Socialist Party on Record.**

Trenton, N. J., October 15.—Once more the Socialist Labor Party has put the Socialist party on record, but this time the record is indelibly stamped on the minds of workingmen at Trenton.

Last Friday afternoon I arrived in Trenton and advertised among as many as I could a meeting at Front and Broad streets, the regular meeting place of the S. P. I was told the S. P. would have no meeting on Saturday night as they had no speaker.

That afternoon, however, I met some Socialist party men who told me that two speakers had come in unexpectedly from Newark. However, I was on the ground at 7:30. Then two Socialist party men went and asked the chairman to allow me to occupy half the time, the Socialist party man talking on the political phase, while I should talk on the I. W. W. They told them they had two speakers and would not divide the time. I did not care as I was willing to bide my time and hear what they had to say.

The speaker was announced as a recent arrival from Liverpool, England. On taking the box he said that he had been in this country some time and was familiar with working class conditions here. After talking for about a half hour he said he would close so as to make way for the speaker who was to follow him, and he would answer any questions so that the subsequent speaker could have as much time as he needed. Cautioning the crowd that at S. P. meetings there were always some present, who would ask questions because they thought they were smarter than the S. P. speaker.

I then got close in front of him with Debs' pamphlet, "Industrial Unionism," in my hand and when he had lost his breath I asked him if he would define the function of Industrial Unionism.

Turning to the crowd, he said, "This is one of the fellows I warned you against. He is a Socialist Labor Party man. I am opposed to Industrial Unionism." He then started a tirade. I went across the street and slammed a box on the pavement. I took my box, held the Debs' pamphlet aloft, telling the crowd that here was a work on Industrial Unionism by a member of the I. W. W., also of the Socialist party, and if they would come over I would answer the question. They came.

I said: "A party which advocates, at this critical juncture, when the revolution is imminent, political action alone to the working class is a criminal party. It may be ignorant, but when a criminal is brought before the judge and pleads ignorance of the law, the judge tells him that ignorance of the law is no excuse. The judge in this case is the working class and when this criminal S. P. shall come before the judge, pleading ignorance, that judge will state that ignorance of the facts that underlie the labor movement is no excuse; and this criminal party shall stand condemned before the working class, the sole and only judge."

I did not call any name; did not use the terms fakir or crook, but proceeded to define the functions of a union of the working class, and the duty a political party was under to dismantle the burg of capitalism, clearing the way so that the organized working class could take up the administration of affairs.

It seemed to me as if one man spoke but the low murmur went all around that circle of men, and it was this: "Well, what kind of fakirs are those people anyway?"

In the bright white light of the revolution the fakir and crook stand exposed. There is no use for the S. L. P. to use the terms.

I closed by telling of the clubbing of St. John in Chicago. I feel satisfied that the record is distinctly impressed on the workers who were present. Many booklets were sold.

Theo. Bernine, New Jersey State Organizer, Socialist Labor Party.

LOUISVILLE CAMPAIGN.**Shows Growing and Encouraging Interest on Part of Working Class.**

Louisville, Ky., October 15.—As our campaign approaches its close in this city we find decidedly more interest and more encouragement than we have ever had in any previous campaign.

At our open air meeting last night we held 21 booklets and distributed a large number of copies of the Weekly People, not a single copy of which did we observe lying on the street anywhere after the meeting. We believe we shall be able to report twice as large a sale of booklets at the end of this campaign as we were ever able to report before.

The Methodist parson whom we reported in a former letter as agreeing to meet a representative of the Socialist

HABEAS CORPUS**MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE UP IN U. S. SUPREME COURT.****NO DECISION YET RENDERED.**

Prosecutor Hawley Declares Kidnapping Perfectly Legal—Even if Illegal Prisoners Should Not Be Released, He Argues—Humor of Court at Present Seems Not to Favor Release of Mine Owners' Victims.

Washington, October 10.—The supreme court of the United States heard argument to-day in the cases of Charles H. Moyer, W. D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners, who are in prison in Idaho under a charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg of that State. The case comes to this court on appeal from the decision of the Idaho federal court refusing to grant writs of habeas corpus. The case of the prisoners was presented by E. F. Richardson of Denver and C. S. Darro of Chicago, and for the State of Idaho by J. H. Hawley of Boise.

The principal point in controversy was the method by which the Idaho authorities secured jurisdiction over the men. All of them are residents of Colorado, and it is alleged on behalf of Moyer and his associates that they were kidnapped in pursuance of a conspiracy to which the governor of Colorado and the Idaho authorities were parties, and hence that jurisdiction was acquired by fraud. The act was denounced as "a flagrant malfeasance of executive duty from the contemplation of which right-thinking people turn with loathing."

Hawley contended that the extradition proceedings had been entirely regular, and referring to the reflections upon the Idaho and Colorado authorities, said the courts could not afford to countenance such abuse of high officials by counsel. He took the position that even if it were true that the governor of Colorado had connived at the removal of the federation officials in an irregular way the remedy was in an action for damages and that the status of the prisoners could not be affected by such a course on the part of the Colorado executive.

DARROWS APPEAL.